

CHOOSE

And Be Quick About It, is the Stern Command

SPAIN TREMBLING HEARS

Thundered in Her Ears by the Hated Yankee,

NOW, AT LAST, FEARED

Her Choice of Methods are Ample, but All Include the Same Demand: Cuba's Absolute Independence.

Washington, March 30.—The vital point in the Cuban situation, viz: independence, has shifted itself from Washington to Madrid, where the Spanish government is now giving grave and earnest consideration to propositions presented by the government of the United States. On the answer to these propositions probably depends the future course of the relations between Spain and the United States. It is believed that it is now but a question of an exceedingly short time before the inevitable crisis must come. The Spanish ministry will hold a cabinet council tomorrow, after the propositions have been submitted to the queen regent, and as a result of that conference it is expected by the administration that a definite answer to its proposals will be received.

The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentrados to their usual avocations and the independence of Cuba, this last feature to be secured probably on an indemnity basis by which the island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule.

THESE PROPOSITIONS TAKE A WIDE SCOPE, AND THERE ARE MANY DETAILS IN THE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSITIONS, THE PURPOSE BEING TO PRESENT EVERY POSSIBLE PLAN PROMISING A SOLUTION OF THE CUBAN PROBLEM SO LONG AS AN END OF THE CUBAN WAR AND CUBAN INDEPENDENCE WERE EMBODIED IN THE ULTIMATE RESULT. IT HAS BEEN MADE PERFECTLY CLEAR TO SPAIN THAT NOTHING LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ISLAND WILL SUFFICE AS AN ADEQUATE SETTLEMENT.

Such methods as have been contemplated from time to time and now put aside for those more advanced and positive positions. It is now for Spain to accept or reject these terms. There is no disposition to urge one rather than another, so long as the conclusion finally reached brings the termination of the war and Cuban independence.

NEVER BEFORE CONSIDERED.

Never before until now has the Spanish government even for a moment entertained such propositions. Now, in the stress of the present emergency, with declarations of war introduced in the American congress, Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them. In itself has given lively hope of satisfactory results.

But it involves a grave crisis in Spain, and it cannot be foretold what the final action at Madrid will be. Until today it was believed that Spain would indignantly reject a proposition involving the independence of Cuba, or American intervention, or the disappearance of the Spanish flag from the island, either through purchase by the Cubans or otherwise. There was the best of reason for the official belief that, as between peace and war, on these propositions Spain would choose war, but more hope apparently is entertained here of Spain being in a yielding mood, as the American plans for action are being carefully weighed with a view to a final decision. As stated, that answer is believed to be only a question of perhaps two or three days. When it is received the future course of this government will be determined. It is the view of the administration that the present week will shape the policy of the future, whether it is to be one of peace or one of war.

NOT LATER THAN TOMORROW.

Naturally this critical juncture has occasioned the greatest interest here, coupled with no little excitement, as word was passed about that the last stage in the negotiations with Spain was reached. Many representative men of congress, senators and representatives, called at the White House and conferred with the president. To the leaders in congress, he stated that definite results were expected from Madrid by Friday. This served to allay the intense feeling which had been manifested in congress, and through the influence of the leaders further radical action by the senate and house was for the time being deferred.

At the capital excitement was unabated. The meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations occasioned a great deal of interest, because of the many warlike resolutions which were introduced yesterday and referred to that committee.

On the house side there was an intensity of feeling. After the vote on the Bailey resolution, many Republicans went to the White House to confer with the president and to express to him the hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation. The assurance of the president was given to these members that by Friday night at the latest something definite could be expected.

The senate committee had an afternoon session at which Captain Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy, presented his knowledge of the naval strength of the Spanish and United States navies. This proved only incidental to the main subject under discussion, which was the value of the island of St. Thomas or some other port in the West Indies for a naval station.

The situation at the capital is one of waiting expectancy. Senators and representatives are willing to give the president an opportunity to carry out his plans, but there is impatience to have

some information regarding these plans and some assurance that they will not delay action too long.

SPAIN ASKS EUROPE'S AID.

It was stated today in a high diplomatic quarter that the Spanish government, within the last ten days, had addressed a note to the great powers of Europe, fully setting forth the grave aspect of the controversy with the United States, and at the same time suggesting that the time was now opportune for European influences to be exerted. It is said that this note led to the utterances of Premier Hanotaux in the French chamber last Saturday, and has been the cause of activity at European capitals within the last few days in connection with Spanish-American affairs. Up to the present time, however, no actual step toward mediation or intervention has been taken by any of the great powers, although there is little doubt that France stands ready to take the initiative if there is the slightest evidence that the United States government will view such a move with favor. The French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has received no definite instructions directing him to tender the good offices of France.

At the same time the ambassador, taking the cue from the remarks of Premier Hanotaux, has called on Judge Day and has said that if this government at any time feels that the French government can aid in averting the present crisis and maintain peace, he has no doubt that France will readily undertake to exert such good offices as will be acceptable to both powers. This as stated is not a formal tender by the French government, for as yet the French ambassador has received no instructions, but it clearly indicates the tendency and the willingness of France to act as mediator in the present emergency at any moment. It is probable that the suggestions have not taken a more formal form, owing to the delicate character of such overtures. A tender of good offices is one of the last resorts of diplomacy when all other means of averting war seem to be at an end.

There is additional difficulty from the fact that when two nations are involved in a crisis any external influence may be regarded as an intrusion. There is reason to believe that the French authorities are fully conscious of these delicate and difficult phases and that no step will be made unless it is clearly apparent in advance that the United States desires the friendly offices of other nations.

NOT LIKELY TO GET IT.

The Spanish government has earnestly hoped within the last week that some of the European powers, and more likely Austria or France, would take the initiative without waiting to consult the desires of this government. This hope has proved vain, however, and it is said today on high authority that recent negotiations in Europe have disclosed positively that while the sympathy of some of the continental powers was toward Spain, no one of them stood ready to espouse her cause in armed or y arms.

Most had been expected of Austria, owing to the dynastic relations between Austria and Spain. Up to the present time, however, Austria has not felt ready to take the initiative. The reports from Vienna last night that the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, had instructed the Austrian representative at Washington to co-operate in the steps taken by France are not borne out by any actual developments which have thus far occurred here. The Austrian minister has not been at the state department during the present week, nor have any instruction in this line been received by the state department from him. It is a possible coincidence that the French ambassador, the Austrian minister and the Spanish minister are more closely associated together than any other diplomats in the corps.

DEPARTMENT SECRECY.

The greatest secrecy prevails in many of the bureaus of the war and navy department, where Captain Crowinshield, of the bureau of navigation, has issued an order forbidding subordinates to make public any information except on permission of himself. The order is as follows: "Officers, clerks and all employees of the bureau are forbidden to make public any information concerning the movements of ships, orders to officers or other official business of the bureau except they have personal and explicit information from him."

JUNTA'S BEST OFFER ON CUBA

Uncle Sam Not to be a Party to the Transaction.

New York, March 30.—A report that Cuba was ready to grant independence to Spain in consideration of an indemnity of \$200,000,000 and that President Palma, for the insurgents, was favorable to the proposition, was the subject of considerable discussion at the rooms of the Cuban junta today.

In speaking for the members of the junta, H. S. Rubens said:

"This is the old plan revived. Two years ago we were perfectly willing and anxious to settle the trouble in this manner, but conditions have changed since then. I am in a position to say, with authority, that while the Cubans would not consent to the payment of \$200,000,000 for their independence they are willing and able to pay half that sum."

Washington, March 30.—A senator who called upon President McKinley today and discussed the Cuban situation said that the administration was taking no part in the alleged purchase negotiations. He said that this may be talked in New York and by New York men, but he did not think it was a part of the administration's policy regarding Cuba. John J. McCook of New York today again denied that he was a member or representative of any syndicate to put up an indemnity for Cuban independence, taking Cuban bonds in return. He said that he thought if there were any such proposition Spain or the Spanish people themselves would take a large portion of any bonds Cuba might issue.

The talk about purchase of Cuba was very prevalent at the White House today but no one presumed to speak regarding Spain's attitude.

Berlin, March 30.—The Tagblatt today announces the presence in this city of an American financier, representing a syndicate which is said to be trying to interest Berlin financiers in a project for purchasing Cuba and paying Spain \$200,000,000 pesos, the syndicate recouping from the customs of Cuba.

Inquiries made at the United States embassy and at the leading banks show that they have no knowledge of the matter.

T. M. McBride, who is thought to have murdered the Lee family of four persons near Paint Rock, Texas, Sunday night, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. Had he not taken his life, it is probable that he would have been lynched.

LIARS

Of the Spanish Breed Utter Contradictions.

ACCORDING TO THEIR TALE

McKinley is Offering Spain a Bonus to Stay in Cuba.

Madrid, March 30.—4:30 p. m.—A cabinet council was held this afternoon to consider the American proposals. Another will be held tomorrow at noon, presided over by the queen regent, and at 4 o'clock tomorrow there will be a final conference between United States Minister Woodford, Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies.

The proposition which Spain will answer covers two points only, and its publication will be a revelation to some of those who have been denouncing American aggression. It is as follows: "Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba, to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and, second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in this work."

STORY UTTERLY DENIED.

Washington, March 30.—The above dispatch was shown to an official of the administration whose position is such as to

Orders have been sent to strengthen the defenses at Manila and Porto Rico. There is a good deal of comment upon America's purchase of twenty-three heavy guns from the Armstrongs, and it is alleged that both Spain and Japan had previously refused them after a trial. The impression of the press and the public generally is that Spain will be able to make a good showing in the event of war, although her men-of-war are smaller than the American. She will depend upon her greater strength in torpedo boats, torpedo catchers and torpedo boat destroyers.

SPANISH OPTIMISM.

Public opinion, however, is swayed by every passing wind, and since the presentation of the Maine report to congress has not produced a crisis, and inasmuch as exaggerated reports of M. Hanotaux's speech have excited hopes of European support, the present feeling is one of extreme optimism, increased by hopes of the outcome of the Woodford-Sagasta conference, an optimism which prevails especially in financial circles.

Minister Woodford's proposals are not yet known to the public here. The papers assert that when he gave assurances of America's friendliness Senor Sagasta, slightly retorted by alluding to the warlike preparations of the United States, the attitude of the American government and to American popular feeling. General Woodford is said to have explained this as "only natural in order to be ready for emergencies."

The result of tomorrow's conference is awaited on all sides with the greatest anxiety and hope.

London, March 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Senor Pulgarin, minister of finance, has already secured sufficient gold to pay the first installments on cruiser and dispatch boats bought from Italy. The force of patriotism is growing with such ardor that it is believed that if war does occur the government will have a splendid opportunity to raise a large internal loan by popular subscription."

THE CHEERFULNESS OF FOOLS.

London, March 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the "cheerfulness of the Spanish public," suggests that this is due to the belief

SCARED

Into a Whimpering Semblance of Humaneness.

TO FREE CONCENTRADOES

Is the Last Desperate Expedient of Spain.

Washington, March 30.—The Spanish legation here tonight received a cablegram from the governor general of Cuba, saying that the captain general reported the pacification of the eastern provinces so far advanced that it had been decided to rescind the reconcentrado order in these provinces and allow all subjects of this decree to return to their homes in the country. To aid in the re-establishing of the reconcentrados upon their farms, the cablegram states, the government will grant them the protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees to look after their immediate needs.

Economic kitchens, it says, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while waiting for their first crops to mature and they are to be furnished farming implements and seeds by the government. To supply them with ready money, such of them as are able will be given employment on public works, and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in the speedy rehabilitation of the rural communities in the eastern provinces.

This cablegram was not made public till more than an hour after midnight.

says the Herald's correspondent at Madrid. "It is understood that the pope, through the papal nuncio, conveys his approval, and, more still, of peace under the circumstances suggested, and Spain is his pet child."

"In the palace there is no doubt of the sentiment, for the queen is the warmest advocate of peace and has grieved for three years over the Cuban war. She will support with all her strength the opportunity which has fallen to the lot of her country to secure peace with honor."

Madrid, March 30.—The general tone of the press today foreshadows peace. An exception is the Pais (Republican), which, referring to the conference yesterday between the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, and Senor Sagasta, the premier; Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, and Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, says therein that the United States is "gaining time and awaiting the rainy season so to take Spain at a disadvantage in Cuba."

The Pais also expresses the belief that the Spanish government is prepared to make further concessions to the United States and fears the upshot may mean "loss of Cuba, money and dignity." It further says that all the questions pending between Spain and the United States were discussed yesterday, but that nothing further is known.

The Liberal (moderate Republican) says nothing has leaked out beyond the official note, adding: "We respect this secrecy, provided it does not hide a definite decision prior to the opening of the cortes. The nation must be consulted, as well as the queen regent and the ministers."

According to the Imparcial (Independent) Senor Sagasta will have an interview with the queen regent respecting the conference of yesterday.

The Globo (Liberal) heeds its editorial article: "Reserve, Serenity, Confidence." It declines to lift a corner of the veil of ministerial secrecy.

Rome, March 30.—Monsignor Del Val, the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican, had a long interview today with Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state. This has revived the rumors that the pope will intervene in Cuban affairs. It is known, however, that thus far offers of mediation from the Vatican have been firmly but respectfully declined.

London, March 30.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "The queen regent of Spain, I learn, wrote personally last week to Emperor Francis Joseph and other sovereigns, including Emperor Nicholas, requesting, not precisely intervention, but the exercise of such influence at Washington as might conduce to a peaceful settlement without injury to Spain's dignity and vital interests."

"To her relatives in Austria her majesty wrote that she regards herself as more fettered than a real sovereign, because she is only a trustee who has undertaken to hand over to a son an inheritance from his father, unimpaired and unimpaired."

"I am in a different position," she said, "having to act as a guardian of the dynasty, which I must not expose to any danger, and at the same time, as the defender of the rights, honor and interests of Spain. To surrender Cuba in any form would unquestionably injure the dynasty under which it occurred; whereas, to fight for it would keep those interests intact, together with my country's honor. But the disadvantages Spain would have to fight would best serve every purpose."

"It does not pretend to give the text of the queen's letters, but only their general sense. The recipients have been deeply impressed by the seriousness of such communications from a woman of remarkable energy and sense of duty, confronted by such a momentous crisis."

POLO SAYS IT IS ABSURD

To Think That Spain Will Make Terms With the Junta.

Washington, March 30.—The Spanish minister today declined to speak to the press concerning the reports of a Spanish settlement. When pressed, however, as to the report published in New York that a solution had been reached comprising the payment by the republic of Cuba of \$200,000,000 the embarkation of Spanish troops for home, etc., the minister said that the story as a whole was unwarranted and absurd.

Havana, March 30.—The Diario de la Marina, commenting editorially today on the strained relations between Spain and the United States, and the hopes expressed here that the end of the trouble may be that the United States may declare in favor of the annexation of Cuba and no for the independence of the island says: "Spain will spend her last dollar before giving Cuba up to either the insurgents or the Americans."

LEE HAS NOT THREATENED

To Resign and Is Not Disinclined With the Administration.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Long is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report published this morning that Consul-General Lee was dissatisfied with the president's Cuban policy and had asked his resignation in the state department at the same time requesting that he be relieved at once. The report was that a telegram to that effect had been received from General Lee last night. Secretary Long said today in the most positive manner that no such telegram had been received and that he had every reason to doubt the report that General Lee was dissatisfied with the present policy of the administration.

Havana, March 30.—General Lee continues cheerful as tonight, despite the fact that he was warned last Sunday and Monday of the United States against his life. Of course he does not give credence to such stories, and he is carefully guarded by the government, but continues warnings of this nature are not a pleasant diet. The latest story was that he would be poisoned by a Cuban spy who had been employed by him at the time of his departure from the state department. The report was that a telegram to that effect had been received from General Lee last night. Secretary Long said today in the most positive manner that no such telegram had been received and that he had every reason to doubt the report that General Lee was dissatisfied with the present policy of the administration.

Two heavy freight trains on the Western and Atlantic railway collided yesterday near Atlanta, Ga. The Engineer W. R. Elliott was instantly killed and Engineer John Moade was fatally injured. Several brakemen were badly injured.

The meeting of general passenger agents at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday to settle the rate war in the northwest and Pacific coast, adjourned without reaching an agreement. Another meeting will be held in New York on or about April 10.

UPROAR

Stirred Up in the House Over the Cuban Question.

REVOLT NOT YET RIPE

Republican War Leaders Fall in Line with Reed.

VOTE TO SQUELCH BAILEY

Lacks Only Two Votes of the Full Republican Strength—War Element Consent to Wait.

Washington, March 30.—A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the house of representatives today, when Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, attempted to force the hand of the Republicans upon a proposition to overrule the speaker and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. He was cheered on by the crowded galleries, but the members of the majority refused to support him. Many of them sympathized with the purpose of the resolution, Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, going so far as to endorse the proposition under the impression that it provided for a declaration of war, but most of the radicals who yesterday were in favor of any sort of revolutionary method had been won over to the policy of sticking to the party organization and refusing to do anything until the initiative came from their side.

They were rallied by two of the leading advocates of armed intervention, and the speaker himself from the chair made an indirect appeal to his party associates to stand firm, at the same time intimating that if their impatience was curbed a little longer they would have the opportunity they coveted. When the vote was taken, only two Republicans, Messrs. Atchison and Robinson of Pennsylvania, broke from the party lines. About a dozen more sat in their seats and refused to vote. The scene throughout was most dramatic, and the members and spectators in the galleries were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Several times, later in the day, during the consideration of the naval bill, whenever the Cuban question was brought up, the members swarmed about the speaker and the galleries heaved.

This was especially the case when Mr. Cummings of New York, spoke. Mr. Hontela, who objected to a request for extension of his time, was hissed.

The only important action on the naval bill today was the refusal of the chair to sustain a point of order against the provision for a floating stock dock at Alajuela, La.

BAILEY BRINGS IT ON.

The storm broke immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, demanded recognition as a matter of privilege, and offered a resolution. A profound sensation followed. Members rose on mass all over the house. No one knew what the resolution contained, but all knew that it related to the all-absorbing topic of Cuba. Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) interrupted to declare that a point of order was in order, and that night was in order, and amid intense excitement the speaker, with white, stern face, held that the regular order was the consideration of the pending bill, which he directed the clerk to read.

While it was being read Mr. Bailey requested that the resolution be sent back to him. As soon as the point of order was passed, he was again on his feet demanding recognition. But Mr. Boutwell, chairman of the naval affairs committee, was also calling for recognition and the speaker recognized him, pausing amid the clamor and confusion to inform Mr. Bailey that his rights would be respected. Mr. Boutwell then moved that the house appoint a committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

"Pending that motion," announced the speaker, "the gentleman from Texas states he desires to present a privileged question. The gentleman will state it."

BAILEY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bailey then offered the resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, That the house of the Cuban people request the force of arms and the honors of fame be shown them worthy to be free, and."

"Resolved—That the United States hereby recognize the republic of Cuba as a free and independent state."

The reading was listened to and a silence profoundly impressive, and at its conclusion, cheer after cheer was given from the galleries and the floor.

The Republican side was unanimously silent. The speaker rapped vigorously for order and warned the galleries that no demonstrations would be allowed.

MR. BAILEY'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Boutwell immediately made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and upon that Mr. Bailey demanded to be heard.

He demanded that the subject with which the resolution dealt was too serious and the resolution too important to be hastily disposed of. He insisted that he had a right to present the resolution under the rules and rulings, and the responsibility must rest with the majority if it was ruled out of order, and the ruling was sustained.

He called attention to the fact that in the Fifty-first congress, when Mr. Crook was speaker, Mr. Boutwell, who now made the point of order that this resolution was not privileged, presented a resolution of a similar character relating to Hawaii, which the speaker had vetoed, but which was later passed by a committee. Against that latter ruling an appeal was taken and the whole Republican side had voted against, making the appeal. When he said that at the head of the list of distinguished Republicans who voted on that resolution was the Democratic speaker of this house, the Democrats went into applause.

The Threatening Arm is Raised to Strike.

The statement that McKinley has sent an ultimatum to the Spanish cabinet is borne out by the dispatches of yesterday. The storm center has shifted from Washington to Madrid. The Sagasta ministry has suddenly awakened to the seriousness of the situation, and cabinet meetings yesterday were excited and frequent.

President McKinley's demand is that CUBA MUST BE FREE. Spain is offered the choice of a number of plans for the adjustment of the situation, but they all include the same ultimatum, viz: CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. The Spanish cabinet adjourned at a late hour yesterday, only to meet again this morning. The queen will pass upon the proposed plans for settlement early today and a definite answer is expected from Spain today or Friday. The Madrid dispatches indicate that the cabinet officers are anxious to settle the question even if it should cost that country the Island of Cuba, but they want to do it in some other way than that proposed by the United States so that it shall not have the appearance of a back down. Popular sentiment there, however, is for war and may force the government into fighting either by aggression or delay.

Two more Spanish war vessels, the Teresa and Colon, under convoy of a torpedo boat destroyer, sailed westward from Cartagena, the Spanish naval station, on the Mediterranean. Dispatches from Minister Woodford state that this was probably done to appease the Spanish clamor for war, but it created the most intense excitement in congress and American naval circles. Delegates of senators and representatives called upon President McKinley and insisted that inaction now is ruinous in view of the preparations Spain is making.

The House went wild when Bailey of Texas for the second time demanded recognition, and offered a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. Speaker Reed himself, ruling on a point of order raised by Boutelle against Bailey's resolution, appealed to the members to wait a day or two more upon the President. But for the hardest work of the Republican leaders the House would have been taken off its feet in a wave of excitement, resulting in an overthrow of Reed and a possible rupture with the administration.

President McKinley assures Congress that Spain's acceptance or refusal of terms would be known by Friday, and in no case would he delay action longer than next Monday. Spain must immediately free Cuba or enter into open war with the government of the United States.

give weight to his utterances. He said that in view of today's events the Madrid statement of the president's proposition was not to be taken seriously. The armistice scheme referred to was the very one which had almost caused an open revolt in congress. The administration was quoted as saying today that an armistice would not be pressed. The probable explanation was that the armistice story had been circulated by the government in Madrid for home consumption.

FRANCIS PREPARATIONS.

Madrid, March 30.—A severe censorship is exercised to prevent the leakage of news as to the naval movements, while the war preparations continue with the greatest activity and, as far as possible, the greatest secrecy. The utmost efforts are being made night and day to get the first-class ironclads Pelayo and Carlos V. completed, when it is regarded as certain they will be dispatched with the cruisers Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon to join the Viceroy and Almirante in Cuban waters, thus forming a squadron of six armored vessels against America's seven.

The Marquis Comillas, president of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steamship line to Cuba and South America, who is an ardent patriot, has daily conferences with Senor Sagasta. The Marquis Comillas, Senor Emilio Castellor, General Lopez Dominguez, secretary of war in Senor Sagasta's former cabinet, and Monsignor Cardena, bishop of Zion, the queen regent's chaplain, are the leading spirits in movement for national subscription to build a warship to be called the "Second of May." The original idea was that every Spaniard should contribute a day's earnings on May 2, the nineteenth anniversary of the rising of the people of Madrid against French domination, toward the national defense.

This wave of patriotism, with the enrollment of the volunteer corps, is spreading enthusiasm throughout the country. All seats have been sold for tomorrow's opera performance, realizing about \$25,000 for the navy, and similar performances are being arranged in other cities.

It is said that \$40,000 was realized by the Havana performance.

The Madrid papers allege that the South American republics have already subscribed enough to build a warship to be called the Rio de la Plata, while Mexico has sent huge donations. The Spanish army will be given a day's pay.

that Europe will willingly confront America on Spain's behalf, the public being "apparently incapable of discriminating between material alliances and courteous but platonic phrases."

SOME SENSE OF SHAME LEFT

Though Even Yet Spain Can't See the Real Point.

Madrid, March 30.—The Imparcial opens a long article by exclaiming: "There is patriotism. That is what is heard everywhere in connection with the generous offers arriving from all the provinces. It is a national spirit like this which advocates what riches cannot."

"The great mass of the people," the Imparcial adds, "respond to the call to lend him in the defense of the honor and integrity of the fatherland, which is wrapped up in the honor and dignity of the nation. Nothing will so decisively prevent the government in Washington, on humanitarian pretenses, from interfering in the internal affairs of Cuba. Surely, as the Americans understand it, it is not charity; it is an outrage to the Christian element existing in Spain. In the minds of other people, Spain's consent to allow United States officials to succeed Cuban constitutes true treason. It is the moral integrity necessary to the honor of the nation, as well as the material integrity. It is the former the United States is trying to wound. With the sums collected and collected by subscriptions in Havana by theatrical performances and other means in Spain and South America, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of the aid of other states, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention, and that she desires to depend upon her own resources voluntarily given and not protect herself like poor half a million dollars from congress. The moral effect and diplomatic result of such a proclamation would be incalculably greater than a fancy warship which could be purchased."

The general society, Daughters of the Revolution, will meet in Boston April 2 and 3, as the guests of the society of the Daughters of the Revolution, commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Rev. Joseph C. Harter, Methodist Episcopal missionary bishop for Africa, reached New York yesterday on board the steamer Teutonic, after an extended tour of "The Dark Continent."

and no official comment upon its significance could be secured.

Madrid, March 30.—Midnight—At the cabinet council Senor Canalejo, minister of the interior, explained the results of the elections, and Senor Moret read a series of important documents relative to the situation of the reconcentrados in Cuba and the results of the efforts hitherto made for their relief.

In view of these documents, Senor Moret proposed and the council approved an open credit of 300,000 pesetas, to be placed at the disposition of General Blance by cable to be used in supporting necessary reconcentrados and to facilitate means of work for those willing to return to their holdings, with the supply of useful advances to enable them to till the ground.

The documents read by Senor Moret tended to show that the healthy reconcentrados who were desirous of working could find sufficient labor in the fields, but that those who had lost their incomes or the small capital necessary to sustain them for three months while waiting for the product of their husbandry needed some kind of administrative organization more complex than the mere distribution of food by commission. This intention appeared also from the fact that many heads of families had emigrated, seeking work in the towns of Mexico and leaving abandoned wives and children, who remained without resources, there being large numbers of children whose future must inspire the liveliest sympathy.

Senor Sagasta gave an account of the conference with United States Minister Woodford and explained America's proposals, their character and significance. The council deliberated at great length, and after consideration of the most important issues depending upon its decision, resolved to submit the results of the deliberations tomorrow to the queen regent.

The report that the government has obtained the queen regent's signature to a new credit from the Bank of Spain is unfounded.

SPANISH QUEEN IS FOR PEACE

In Fact, She has Almost Cried Her Eyes Out Over Cuba.

New York, March 30.—Among the middle classes the idea of honorable peace has taken a firm hold and great and prodigious will be the popularity of the minister when it announces peaceful results.